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The aggregate is composed of a ruling section, a covering and writing section, a printing section, and a sewing and folding section, as well as a conveyor system. The auxiliary equipment includes a stereotype casting machine and a finishing machine.

The power of the main motor is 4.6 kilowatts. The planned productivity of the machine is up to 75,000 notebooks per shift. The average productivity is 60,000-65,000 notebooks per shift.

Testing of the aggregate at the Svetoch Factory showed that it could produce high-quality 12-sheet notebooks with any kind of ruling. However, good-quality, 24-sheet notebooks were not obtained.

Because of its high productivity, the new aggregate has decreased labor consumption in manufacturing notebooks three or four times as compared with a ruling machine and twice as compared with the imported "Ro-Fa" machine. Furthermore, the cost of manufacturing notebooks on the aggregate is three times less than a ruling machine, and more than 1.5 times less than the "Ro-Fa."

The installation of such copybook aggregates at papermaking mills will greatly curtail transportation needs, since the notebooks and paper can be made at the same place.

PAPER-FOLDING MACHINE -- Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 5 Sep 53

Personnel at the binding shop of the Tallin Yukhiselu Printing House have designed a single-fold buckle folding machine for folding small sheets for books and brochures. Until now, this operation was performed by hand. The machine replaces four men working by hand and produces four times as much.

The machine with its motor weighs 150-200 kilograms and its manufacturing cost is about 3,000 rubles.

NEW PHOTOENGRAVING METHOD -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 20 Jul 53

An automatic photoengraving machine invented by N. P. Tilmachev was demonstrated at a recent meeting of the Newspaper Section and Orgburo (Organizational Bureau) of the All-Union Scientific and Technical Society of the Polygraphic Industry. The machine is portable and produces plates by an electromechanical process.

The new process embodies a power head system which makes it possible to engrave by mechanical means. The system of intensification makes it possible to modify the tonality as required during the reproduction process. A medium-size plate can be prepared in 10-15 minutes on the new machine, whereas the existing zincographic method requires 2 hours. Furthermore, less time in working with chemicals will promote healthier working conditions. A very small space is required by the machine, and it can be operated by a semiskilled worker. Another advantage of the machine is that it can engrave any metal or plastic matrix.

The new photoengraving method is also effective in color printing. Electrical color separation can be applied in the new system. It is possible to obtain several plates at the same time for the required number of colors. This system not only insures speed in manufacture, but also an absolutely accurate register.

The machine makes it possible to engrave plates from paintings by first recording them on film. The process can also be used in the textile industry.

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